Early Journal Content on JSTOR, Free to Anyone in the World

This article is one of nearly 500,000 scholarly works digitized and made freely available to everyone in the world by JSTOR.

Known as the Early Journal Content, this set of works include research articles, news, letters, and other writings published in more than 200 of the oldest leading academic journals. The works date from the mid-seventeenth to the early twentieth centuries.

We encourage people to read and share the Early Journal Content openly and to tell others that this resource exists. People may post this content online or redistribute in any way for non-commercial purposes.

Read more about Early Journal Content at http://about.jstor.org/participate-jstor/individuals/early-journal-content.

JSTOR is a digital library of academic journals, books, and primary source objects. JSTOR helps people discover, use, and build upon a wide range of content through a powerful research and teaching platform, and preserves this content for future generations. JSTOR is part of ITHAKA, a not-for-profit organization that also includes Ithaka S+R and Portico. For more information about JSTOR, please contact support@jstor.org.

Direction of Hair. — Students of general biology will be interested in Kidd's[1] studies on the direction of hair as evidence of the inheritance of an acquired character. The author points out that the hair slope of an individual may be modified during life. The hair streams of mammals are disposed in lines of least resistance, and yet are of so little importance to the animal that they cannot be regarded as produced by selection, — natural, sexual, or germinal. As they have arisen through the mechanical influence of the environment and have been handed on from generation to generation, they afford what the author believes to be a good example of the inheritance of acquired characters.

Alcyonaria of the Azores.[2] — The explorations of the *Hirondelle* about the Azores, the Gulf of Gascogne, and Terre Neuve brought to light thirty-eight species, of which nineteen were new. The Alcyonaria from the Azores are increased from six to twenty-nine, of which twelve were new, and the total for the Atlantic between Madeira and the arctic circle reaches one hundred and sixty-six. Six species found at the Azores have been taken in the West Indies or off the coasts of North America, which is about the same proportion of American species found among the mollusks of the Azores in the collections of the *Hirondelle.* The American species are all from depths below 500 meters, while those peculiar to the eastern parts of the Atlantic come mainly from levels above 400 meters. The abyssal forms are thus the only ones common to America and the Azores. The occurrence near the Azores of several species from the Mediterranean serves to emphasize still further the dependency of its fauna upon that of the Atlantic. The genus Calypterinus is rejected and its species transferred to Stachyodes, the supposed generic distinctions being due to a pathological condition caused by the presence of an annelid, one of the Eunicidæ, in a furrow of the trunk.

C. A. K.

Corals of the Pacific.[3] — The author finds that the corals of Hawaii and Laysan are principally Porites, Pollicipora, and Montipora. The

---

[1] Kidd, W. *Use-Inheritance illustrated by the Direction of Hair on the Bodies of Animals.* London, A. and C. Black, 1901. 47 pp.

[2] Studer, Th. Alcyonaires provenant des campagnes de l'*Hirondelle*, 1886–1888, *Result. des campagn. scient. Albert de Monaco*, fasc. 20, 1901. 4to, 64 pp., 11 pls.

[3] Studer, Th. Ergebnisse einer Reise nach dem Pacific (Schauinsland, 1896–1897), Madreporarier von Samoa, den Sandwich-Inseln und Laysan, *Zool. Jahrb.*, Abth. f. Syst., Bd. xiv (1901), pp. 388–428, Taf. XXV–XXXI.